



*Fortifying organizational operations,
Keeping track of progress,
and firming up alliances*



2015 Annual Report

MADE FROM
RECYCLED MATERIAL

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Table of Contents

I.	Engagement of the Panel of Technical Experts	02
II.	Providing Clear Oversight: Development of the M&E System for the National Climate Change Action Plan in the Philippines	03
III.	Meeting the Challenge: Covering more areas	05
IV.	Empowering Communities Project ReBUILD: Resilience Capacity Building for Cities and Municipalities to Reduce Disaster Risks from Climate Change and Natural Hazards, Phase 1	13
V.	Funding: A much needed shot in the arm	20
VI.	Negotiations and the road to the Paris Agreement	27
VII.	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions	29
VIII.	Tapping External Support	31
IX.	IKM: Awareness Campaign	40

Challenges

Recommendations
on the
Challenges

Appropriate
Collaborations/
Partnerships

Concepts/Models of
properly ~~done~~ disaster
the community

Dissemination &
Trng Plan

STANDARDIZATION
OF ENS

DRRM

CUSTOM

- COMMUNITY
- DRRMO
- MEDIA

ERBASIN
SPECIFIC

HOC - SC
STRUCTURES

TOT for

Improving information
dissemination techniques
technical hazard data

FORM
OF -
PRO

language/dialect
hazard specific
Volunt

COMPUTATION

I. Engagement of the Panel of Technical Experts

Republic Act (RA) 9729 mandates the creation of a national panel of technical experts whose role is to provide technical advice to the members of the Commission on matters related to climate science, technologies, and best practices for risk assessment and enhancement to potential impacts of climate change.

To establish a clear line of engagement and work relationship between them, a Guidelines and Operations Manual is being produced. The Manual is also envisioned to provide guidance not only for newly appointed Panel Members but likewise, serve as a convenient reference for the Commission and members of the Panel.

Working on the Manual is the Center for Policy and Executive Development of the National College of Public Administration and Governance, University of the Philippines. The creation of the Manual is one of the areas for collaboration under the UP-CCC Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), with support from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). It sought to increase the complementation for technical collaboration in capacity development and related climate services and actions across different stakeholders in the country.

At present, the Manual has been subjected to consultations with Panel Members and representatives from relevant government agencies. Structured interviews and an initial Focus Group Discussion (FGD) became the basis for drafting the manual. A Final FGD was also conducted to provide Panel Members and CCC an opportunity to reconvene and examine and discuss the contents of the proposed manual. The final FGD also served as a venue to clarify concerns and validate the contents of the draft manual which is in accordance to prescribed government guidelines and laws. To date, the final draft manual incorporated comments and validations made by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Civil Service Commission (CSC) and Commission on Audit (COA) and was subject for approval on the first regular meeting of the NPTE held last August.

Members of the NPTE have also agreed to meet on a per quarterly basis. On the first regular meeting, Dr. Rodel Lasco was nominated as the NPTE Chair. A second meeting was also held at the Hotel Novotel last November. It was agreed that CCC will be organizing a workshop for the NPTE on Feb 18-19, 2016 to discuss the NPTE Work Plan and evidence-based policy development, among others. A climate change briefer shall also be prepared by the NPTE to be submitted to the president.

II. Providing Clear Oversight: Development of the M&E System for the National Climate Change Action Plan in the Philippines

A look back

A nationwide Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) was crafted to identify and monitor results that can be attributed to NCCAP interventions. This will help determine whether and to what extent expected results actually occur. It also endeavors to identify external factors that contributed to the attainment of the results and recognize positive and negative effects. The M&E has taken into consideration previous and current government initiatives to integrate climate risks into the planning process. These initiatives are:

1. The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 and its results, evaluation and monitoring matrix (REMM) as one of the country's main planning instruments incorporating Climate Change Adaptation-Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA-DRR) concerns;
2. Existing national and local systems for M&E (e.g. Community-based Monitoring Systems or CBMS of local government units); Millennium Development Goals Fund (MDGF) 1656 as a tool for self-assessment of the technical and functional capacity of selected national and local government units; strengthening the capacities of national government agencies for climate change M&E planned within the framework of knowledge management for climate change (e.g. KM4C2 Framework of the DENR);
3. Tools that can facilitate the installation of a CC M&E system (e.g. CCC-WB CPEIR; DENR-PAWB CCA Project Screening Checklist; and CC tagging tool); and
4. Organizational Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF) and Major Final Output (MFO) as monitored by the DBM.

The expected outputs would be:

1. a long term results-based monitoring and evaluation system (structure, methods, procedures, and routines) for the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028; and
2. a results-based monitoring framework and M&E plan for the medium term NCCAP 2011-2016.

In 2013, the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES) framework was finalized with an aim of accurately and progressively capturing the impact of the NCCAP through evidenced-based methods and analyses, which will serve as bases for periodic refinements and recalibration of NCCAP strategies and tactics.

In 2014, there was continuous improvement of both NCCAP and the RBMES as well as in networking and institutional arrangements, information and communication support, phased implementation, and evidence-based monitoring.

That same year, the integration of the NCCAP RBMES into the budget tagging system was explored during meetings with DBM. The aim was to level up the budget tagging system into an outcome-based process. The Commission presented the linkage of agency MFOs and Programs/Activities/Projects (P/A/Ps) to the NCCAP and later informed the guidelines and forms for the 2016 budget process.

In addition, close coordination with the Department of Health (DOH) on the creation of the “Human Security” M&E Sub-Technical Working Group (TWG) was pursued. This was on top of learning sessions on “Health Surveillance and NCCAP targeting” and series of meetings/workshops for data sources for climate change-related diseases and illnesses. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) was also tapped for data sources and for validation of indicators for the “Environment and Ecosystems Stability” thematic area of the NCCAP.

Where it is now

As follow through in the NCCAP monitoring, CCC is requesting agencies to submit their accomplishment reports from 2012-2014 following the templates provided by the Commission. A TWG workshop was also conducted last September 2015 to discuss the NCCAP monitoring report, as well as, the next steps in the monitoring and evaluation process.

On the early part of 2015, the final draft NCCAP RBMES Main Report was transmitted to concerned agencies for review and comments. After incorporating the comments in the report, a matrix of revisions and actions taken was sent to respective agencies for their validation and approval. The publication of the NCCAP RBMES Main Report is expected by 1st quarter of 2016.

III. Meeting the Challenge: Covering more areas

1. Palawan and Oriental Mindoro: CRGG: Orientation meeting with the provinces, Consultation workshop on the Draft CRGG General Methodology Framework

Buoyed by the success of the Ecotown Framework at the municipal level, the Commission and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) again teamed up for the upscaling of the project, this time under the Climate Resilient Green Growth Planning (CRGG) at the Provincial Level.

This project aims to replicate the best practices and lessons learned in the Provinces of Palawan and Oriental Mindoro. Initial orientation meetings were conducted in the said provinces, which were attended by key representatives from provincial departments/offices such as from the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO), Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO), and Provincial Health Office (PHO). Both provinces expressed positive interests to engage and partner with the Commission. Both have given their feedback on how, at the end of the project, this will benefit them in terms of addressing climate change risks and vulnerabilities.

The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for both provinces has been signed last October and November, respectively. The MOA establishes the role and responsibilities of both parties in the implementation of the said project. Further, one of the key roles of the Provinces is to create a Provincial Project Team (PPT), whose main task is to cooperate with the CCC and GGGI, the Provincial Coordinator, Provincial Assistant, and Technical Experts in the implementation of project activities. The PPT shall also serve as focal point and provide regular updates to the concerned officials of the Provincial Government about project concerns, status and developments. An Executive Order forming the PPT was signed and released for the Province of Palawan. Moreover, to facilitate continuous coordination with the partner provinces, Provincial Coordinators and Assistants were contracted and hired.

The Stockholm Environment Institute - Asia, an international experts group commissioned by GGGI, submitted the approved and final CRGG General Framework Methodology, which shall be adopted to develop the Provincial CRGG Methodology. The CRGG General Framework was subjected to a review and deliberation by partner National Government Agencies (NGAs) and the Project Management Unit (PMU) composed of technical experts from the Commission and GGGI. The said framework will serve as the general guide for designing the project activity roadmap in the provinces. Likewise, the procurement of individual consultants to assist in preparing the operation manual for Institutional, M&E and Communication strategy of the project was effected.

To translate into provincial implementation, a consulting firm was likewise engaged to support the GGGI, CCC and the PPT in implementing the CRGG Project in the provinces. Succeeding workshops are also underway.

One of the project components is the development of Project Management Tools. Under this, the following were completed and put in place before the year ended: Project Operations Manual, Project Monitoring and Evaluation System, and Communications and Advocacy Strategy Manual.

2. Bohol: VA and NRA, Consultation workshop, data validation, FGDs, KIIs and Climate Change Early Action and Adaptation Workshop

The municipalities of Antequerra, Balilihan, Catigbian, Cortes, and Maribojoc of the Province of Bohol have been chosen as Ecotown Demonstration Sites considering that these municipalities are found along the Abatan River Basin.

The Abatan River Basin, which is among the 18 major river basins nationwide, is considered to be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The Commission engaged the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) specifically to assist in the conduct of Vulnerability and Natural Resource Assessment Reports for the said municipalities.

Initial orientation meeting with the key provincial officers was held in April 2015 to present a background on Ecotown and as well as the activities that will entail the conduct of the Vulnerability and Natural Resource Assessment. After getting positive feedback from the stakeholders and securing their commitment, the Commission and DAP initiated a series of consultation workshops and data validation with the concerned local stakeholders with the end goal of giving credibility to the result of the study.

On a more recent activity, the DAP Team was able to conduct Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) in the different offices in each municipality. The purpose of the interviews was to validate and request for additional data relevant to the project. Moreover, an FGD was organized with representatives from the health, agriculture and forestry sectors from the five municipalities. The Marine and Coastal data validation on the coastal barangays of Cortes and Maribojoc was simultaneously conducted.

On October 13 to 18, 2016, a Climate Change Early Action and Adaptation Workshop was conducted to support the efforts of five LGUs to develop their respective Local Early Action and Adaptation Plan that would include measures to address vulnerabilities of priority target resources to climate change impacts.

The participants reviewed and confirmed their hazard profile and the results of vulnerability assessment. Adaptation options appropriate to local context were identified and prioritized to ensure the triple bottom line of sustainable development amidst climate change challenges. Subsequently, an implementation plan which includes timing, responsibility and resources needed for the identified priority actions was drafted. To check the progress and the effectiveness of the plan, benchmarks or indicators were identified.

The workshop intended to achieve the following outputs or key result areas:

- a. Hazard and vulnerability assessment per LGU
- b. Menu of prioritized adaptation options for each priority target resource
- c. Implementation plan/schedule based on prioritized adaptation options
- d. Key benchmarks or indicators for the Monitoring and Evaluation approach
- e. Initial Climate Change Early Action and Adaptation Plan for presentation

3. Romblon, Magdiwang, Cajidiocan, San Fernando and Odiongan: NRA and VA

The five LGUs in Romblon namely, Romblon, Magdiwang, Cajidiocan, San Fernando and Odiongan, through a MOA, forged a partnership with the Commission on the demonstration of the ecotown framework. The agreement called for the conduct of Natural Resource Assessment (NRA) and Vulnerability Assessment (VA) in the abovementioned LGUs.

The experts engaged by the Commission, Lichel Technologies, Inc., submitted their report on the Natural Resource Assessment for Romblon, which was reviewed by CCC technical team. The four areas of emphasis of the NRA are forest and watershed resources, agricultural resources, marine resources and socio-economic resources. Upon review of the submitted report, further refinement and revisions were endorsed to the consulting firm for final approval of the report.

On February 9 to 13, 2016, Lichel Technologies, Inc. conducted the preliminary Scoping and Training Orientation for the four LGUs including Romblon, Magdiwang, Cajidiocan and San Fernando. The scoping and training orientation endeavored to present to the LGUs the basics of ecotown particularly its goals and components. This also served as a way to introduce the individual experts and to explain how they plan to conduct the Natural Resource and Vulnerability Assessment.

After three months, the experts and the team from CCC conducted aforesaid activities in the Municipality of Odiongan with the presence of Governor Eduardo Firmalo and some key personnel from the different Provincial Government Agencies.

By the middle of the year, the experts group was able to submit their Natural Resource Assessment Inception Report, Vulnerability Assessment Inception Report, and Natural Resource Assessment Scoping Report.

In October, a workshop on the Natural Resources Assessment and Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment was conducted to support the efforts of the five LGUs to assess natural resources, vulnerabilities of priority target sectors to climate change impacts and identify adaptation measure options.

4. Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape (UMRBPL): Climate Resilience and Green Growth

The Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance (ADB TA) 8111 is now on its last phase of project implementation. SEARCA-ERGONS consortium, the experts group engaged by the Commission, and ADB,

has already identified priority adaptation measures as a result of a series of workshops, meetings, and consultations with key representatives from concerned LGUs, PAMB, CSOs, NGOs and academe.

Further, the Green Growth Road Map, which is also one of the ultimate goals of this initiative, has already been formulated, presented and approved by PAMB last March 10, 2015. The municipalities of San Mateo and Baras used the outputs from the TA in the formulation of their Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP) while the remaining three municipalities created a technical working group that will ensure integration of some of the ecotown study in the process of enhancing/improving their respective local development plans.

Based on close consultation with the LGUs and DENR-PAMB, the identified priority adaptation measures include Bio-Charcoal Briquette making, cultivation of pioneering crop species and construction of check dams. At least two pilot demonstration areas per LGU were identified, making eleven pilot demonstration projects to be adopted.

By August, the consortium was able to identify suppliers for the Bio-Charcoal equipment and seedlings, and contractors for the construction of Check Dams. As part of the equipment and knowledge transfer of the project, LGUs and other stakeholders were trained by Agricultural Research Development Branch (ARDB) in the proper use of the Bio-charcoal equipment. This capacity building was held last September 24-25, 2015 in Tanay, Rizal.



Figure 1. Bio-charcoal products produced using equipment Provided by the TA in the Municipality of Tanay.

Specifically, all five UMRBPL LGUs identified their pilot areas for bio-charcoal briquette making, most of which are located within or near their Material Recovery Facility (MRF). The Pioneering Species Project established in Baras, Tanay and Rodriguez have identified their preferred species to be planted in their selected areas. San Mateo will establish a nursery, instead. Check Dams will be constructed in Antipolo and San Mateo.

A Cost-Benefit Analysis report of the prioritized projects mentioned above was submitted to both ADB and the Commission last March 4, 2015. Participants from the UMRBPL LGUs were invited for training on bio-charcoal briquette making which was conducted in Tanay, Rizal last May 28 to 29, 2015. A member of the TWG from Tanay served as resource person for this workshop because their municipality has already established and customized the bio-charcoal briquette making process. Tanay has also improved the process by making it environment friendly – catching the smoke and turning it into liquid smoke, thereby reducing gas emission into the atmosphere.

As a conclusion of the ADB TA 8111, a “Final Wrap-Up and Project Review Workshop” was held September 29, 2015 in SEAMEO Innotech, Quezon City. The audience is composed of representatives from the municipalities under ADB TA 8111 (Antipolo, Baras, Tanay, Rodriguez and San Mateo) and ADB TA 8493 (Lower Marikina, Camarines Sur and Davao Oriental), concerned agencies and other development partners. The workshop intended to present and discuss the results and the impacts of the demonstration in the UMRBPL. It also aimed to identify key continuity and sustainability programs by consulting the LGU stakeholders.

The workshop particularly looked at present the status, output and accomplishments of the project. It aimed at generating feedback, insights and recommendations on the benefits and learnings the project partners and stakeholders obtained. Specific local and national commitments/recommendations were identified to further enhance the implementation of the Ecotown along with the Green Growth Framework as an over-all climate resiliency strategy for local communities.

To monitor the progress of the on-going pilot demonstration activities, the ecotown team, representatives from the SEARCA-ERGONS consortium and Dr. Ancha Srinivasan of ADB conducted a site visit last October 8, 2015 in the following sites:

1. Bio-charcoal in the municipality of Tanay;
2. Check dam construction in the municipality of Tanay; and
3. Pioneering Species (seedling transport and planting) in the municipality of Baras.



Figure 2. Check dam construction in the municipality of San Mateo.



Figure 3. Seedlings for the Pioneering Species Project in the municipality of Baras.

Based on the visit, the municipalities are keen in ensuring the success of the pilot demonstration projects in their respective localities and there were obvious progress.

Despite the conclusion of the TA last September, the Municipality of Rodriguez communicated with the CCC and the consortium regarding their intent on adapting the ecotown demonstration results into the development of their Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP). In this regard, representatives from CCC and SEARCA were invited as resource persons/facilitator in the LCCAP Planning and Writeshop of the municipality. The planning workshop entitled, “Multi-stakeholders Workshop, Participatory VA and Prioritization of Adaptation and Mitigation Measures (MCVA)” was held last October 22 to 23, 2015 in Laguna. Through the assistance of CCC and the consortium, the municipality was able to draft their LCCAP and is now in the process of presenting the results to the Sangguniang Bayan.

All the main reports or outputs of the TA were submitted to both CCC and ADB, except for the status report on the pilot activities. Also, LGUs under the TA were invited to be participants in the NGA-LGU Summit which was held last November 23, 2015 in SMX Convention Center. This summit was part of the celebration of the Climate Change Consciousness Week and one of the LGUs, Tanay, was recognized in the event for their efforts in climate resilience and green growth practices by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).

5. Lower Marikina, Camarines Sur and Davao Oriental: Climate Resilience and Green Growth in Critical Watersheds

Critical Watersheds covering Lower Marikina (Cainta, Marikina and Quezon City), Camarines Sur (Naga, Milaor and San Fernando) and Davao Oriental (Baganga, Cateel and Boston), under the ADB TA 8493, submitted their Baseline Information report Last March, 2015. It contains information on the profile of the nine LGUs as well as information about their bio-physical and socio-economic conditions, land use and respective maps, sectoral status, disaster risk and climate change vulnerability assessment, and environment and natural resources accounting.

On June 9 to 11, 2015, a training on GHG Inventory was completed by SEARCA/CTI/Woodfields, the experts group engaged by ADB for this project. The training involved participants from the Lower Marikina and Camarines Sur LGUs and was held in SEARCA-Laguna. Another set of GHG training with participants from LGUs in Davao Oriental has already been set. The GHG Inventory Training learning tool adopted by the project is the manual being developed by USAID, thus, resource persons from USAID were invited to orient and train LGU participants.

A Baseline Calculation Method and Vulnerability Assessment Workshop for the Lower Marikina LGUs was conducted in SEARCA, Laguna last July 23-24, 2015 and for Camarines Sur LGUs in Naga City, Bicol, and Davao Oriental LGUs in Davao City last August 2015. This workshop is part of the capacity building aspect of the TA and has included gender mainstreaming as one of its main activities along with GIS Mapping and ranking of Sectoral Vulnerabilities.

The work plan proposed for this particular TA involves the conduct of an ecotown educational tour in two (2) locations: Japan and Vietnam. The aim is to enrich the knowledge of selected LGU personnel on exactly how ecotown approach is being implemented in both countries. The first educational tour has already been completed last May 17-23, 2015 while the development of the educational tour plan in Vietnam was on-going. The Vietnam Educational Tour was originally scheduled on October or November 2015 which was later on postponed until 2016.

To further the knowledge of the partner LGUs on the current initiatives and the progress, as well as, successes of other ecotown demonstration sites, they were invited to be part of the NGA-LGU Summit which was held last November 23, 2015 in SMX Convention Center. This was part of the week-long celebration of CCC, also known as the Climate Change Consciousness Week. The objectives of the summit is: 1) to inform and solicit views/inputs of various stakeholders on the background and status of the Philippine preparations for the Climate Change negotiations, 2) to present the outputs/steps of the Philippines in moving towards a more climate resilient country.

By December of 2015, the consortium (SEARCA-ERGONS-WCI-CTI) was able to submit a report on the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) for each watershed including an in-depth CCVA and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory reports for each of the nine (9) LGUs. The CCVA for each watershed were reviewed and endorsed to ADB on condition that the comments of both CCC and ADB are integrated into the final version of the reports. They are also currently drafting guidance manuals on GHG Inventory and Baseline calculation, and the Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP) of Camarines Sur LGUs.

6. Eastern Samar: Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment

The Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) engaged to undertake studies on the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments in four (4) LGUs in Eastern Samar - Borongan, Can-avid, Guiuan, and Llorente - has submitted their Final Integrated Report.

The Demonstration in Eastern Samar has the following deliverables:

- a. Hazard assessment
- b. Vulnerability and risk assessment of the ecosystems, communities and infrastructures

- c. Assessment of adaptive capacities
- d. Forest, water, marine and coastal, agriculture and health assessment
- e. Plans that include a monitoring and evaluation system, based on the prioritized adaptation/mitigation strategies
- f. Proposed training program for climate smart planning and implementation.

Although the project experienced delays in meeting the deadline for all the deliverables due to the onslaught of Typhoon Haiyan, DAP was able to commence with their project activities. Series of coordination, primary and secondary data gathering, and validation were conducted within the covered municipalities.

IV. Empowering Communities

Project ReBUILD: Resilience Capacity Building for Cities and Municipalities to Reduce Disaster Risks from Climate Change and Natural Hazards, Phase 1

Project ReBUILD (Resilience Capacity Building for Cities and Municipalities to Reduce Disaster Risks from Climate Change and Natural Hazards) Phase 1, aims to assess the disaster vulnerabilities of the cities and municipalities within the Cagayan and Jalaur River Basins to select natural hazards due to climate change. The results will provide the basis for mainstreaming climate and natural hazard considerations in local land use plans, among others.

The Commission has rendered technical assistance to six (6) pilot municipalities covered by the two river basins in collaboration with the Provincial Governments of Iloilo in Region 6 and Cagayan in Region 2. These municipalities are Passi City, Dumangas and Zarraga in Iloilo, and Tuguegarao City, Enrile and Iguig in Cagayan Valley.

The project has five components:

1. Climate/disaster risk vulnerabilities of the Cagayan River Basin (CRB) and the Jalaur River Basin (JRB), including cities and municipalities around these river basins assessed; - This component establishes the vulnerabilities/disaster risks of priority cities and municipalities within and surrounding the Cagayan and Jalaur River Basins in Regions 2 & 6 to natural hazards and climate change. Achievement of this component sets the stage for subsequent action to avoid, reduce and mitigate disaster risks, as well as, adaptation actions to chronic risks from climate change.

This component took up bulk of the project funds because it is the most data- and effort-intensive and subsequent appropriate actions emanate from the results. The whole approach, is anticipatory in nature wherein impact models will be used to draw up permutations of response and planning choices.

2. Priority climate/disaster risk mitigation actions for priority cities and municipalities around the Cagayan and Jalaur River Basins developed - This component showcases the capacity of the key actors in target areas to urgently mitigate the disaster risks posed by natural hazards and climate change and adapt quickly to their devastating impacts. Under this component, selected “no regrets” risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures which are gender sensitive, will be identified, designed & implemented.
3. Climate/Disaster risk management mainstreamed into the planning and regulatory processes of cities/municipalities within and around the Cagayan and Jalaur River Basins - This involves the utilization of the outputs of Component 1 and building on/complementing the work already being undertaken or results produced by other complementary climate change/disaster risk management mainstreaming initiatives. The competencies of local development planners and key partners (e.g. relevant local

academic institutions) to mainstream DRM/CCA into local planning processes, e.g. comprehensive land use and development plans, will be enhanced through training, “learning by doing” and follow through technical assistance.

4. Socio-economic resilience of the poor and most vulnerable in Cagayan and Jalaur River Basins developed - Aside from reducing the risks to the most exposed and physically vulnerable, this project is expected to develop a template (model) for increasing the resilience of the poorest members of the vulnerable communities by catalyzing socioeconomic development through “climate resilient” livelihoods and risk sharing/risk transfer mechanisms that would enable affected population to recover immediately in case of environmental/climate emergencies or disasters. This component is meant to address the remaining (residual) risks after all the other risk management actions (avoidance and mitigation) have been instituted.
5. Local knowledge management (KM) systems for communities around the Cagayan and Jalaur River Basins established - The project will catalyze establishment of knowledge management system(s) in the target areas, to process learnings into normative tools and forms that would contribute to the over-all knowledge base on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in the Philippines. This component envisions the development of knowledge management systems, which will be made accessible (and even managed/operated) by the target communities themselves, and can be potentially lodged in intermediaries like local academic or research institutions. The role of women will be carefully integrated into the design and implementation of these systems.

In view of the limited funds to implement the original scope of the project, the deliverables for Output areas 2, 4 and 5 were reprogrammed to the development of policy/institutional studies on CBMEWS and contingency planning; Resilient Livelihood and Risk Transfer Mechanisms; and knowledge management systems, respectively.

Presently in its 3rd and final year, Project ReBUILD is currently in the midst of mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) and continuing the work on Climate/Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (C/DRA-VA) and the manualization of the C/DRA-VA process.

The milestone accomplishments to date are:

1. Climate and Disaster Exposure Database (ClimEx.DB)

The framework and design for the Climate and Disaster Exposure Database (ClimEx.DB) developed under Project Climate Twin Phoenix (PCTP) is now being implemented in all pilot areas of Project ReBUILD. Dr. Enrico C. Paringit and ClimEx.DB experts were engaged to provide technical oversight and support in the implementation of ClimEx.DB in JRB and CRB.

The Project also completed the procurement of 30 Android tablets to be used for data collection. These tablets were loaded with the ClimEx.DB survey application and distributed to the pilot LGUs in JRB and CRB as well as to the academic partners (University of the Philippines Visayas in Jalaur River Basin and Cagayan State University in Cagayan River Basin).

The academic partners, engaged through the Supplemental MOA, continue to supervise the data collection for ClimEx.DB in their respective areas, host the data servers, and maintain the system for use by other local partners; provide necessary technical assistance to the LGUs in conducting the survey in their respective areas; and co-organize and co-facilitate the mapshops.

Climate and disaster exposure data gathering is completed in both CRB and JRB, with continuous activities to provide updates on the scope and mechanics of the exposure data generation survey (i.e., identification of priority barangays in each pilot LGU and updates on the ClimEx.DB app. ClimEx pre-processing activities were also held in both sites, to correct inaccuracies in the geo-tagging of survey elements, and as part of preparations for the mapshops.

As of 2014, pilot LGUs are on different stages of completion of their surveys. Survey teams have focused on the complete enumeration of priority barangays. In addition, a training on ClimEx.DB server installation and maintenance was held last 24 March 2015 to further equip academic partners in providing technical support to pilot LGUs in the conduct of ClimEx.DB data collection and management as well as address concerns encountered during the initial implementation of the survey and data downloading and management. Climate and disaster exposure data gathering is still ongoing for some of the CRB and JRB pilot LGUs.

2. Flood hazard maps

A partnership agreement with PAGASA and UP was signed to generate flood (inundation) hazard maps representing the 5, 10, 25 and 100 years rainfall return period for each of the river basins (CRB-Tuguegarao River Stretch and JRB) under three climate scenarios (i.e., baseline/historical, near-term and mid-term climate change projections). The partnership with UP is necessary inasmuch as the modeling will require (DEM/LIDAR) data generated by the university under the DOST-funded NOAH/DREAM Project. As the DEM/LIDAR data needs to be supplemented by satellite imagery data (note that NOAH/DREAM Project conducted mapping for the flood plains only of CRB and JRB), the Project purchased satellite imageries through UNDP (JRB, Tuguegarao/Enrile area and Iguig area of CRB).

Four (4) field activities has already been conducted in JRB, and 3 field activities in CRB. These field activities were done to deploy and/or retrieve instruments such as rain and depth gauges and sensors, and collect and validate information gathered.

UP flood modelling team had conducted their analysis and processing based on data collected from their fieldworks and where preliminary run has been completed for flood (inundation) representing the 5, 25 and 100-year rainfall return period using baseline/historical data. Discharge flow modeling is based on data collected supplemented by literature data (from other studies). Likewise, data from other field equipment (of other projects) were used (e.g., automated rain gauge installed under the NOAH/DREAM Project). Initial flood (inundation) hazard maps for JRB and CRB were presented during the National Experts' Group Meeting last 14 July and preliminary output presentations in JRB and CRB last 22 July and 24 July, respectively.

Engaged by the Project, The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) generated 8 km x 8 km climate projections (municipal-level) for two timeframes (2050 or mid-century and 2100 or late century). The corollary annual rainfall cycle was similarly downscaled

to provide information on the possible changes in rainfall in the projected timeframes. The downscaled projections were used for the flood inundation modelling and components of the C/DRA-VA (e.g. water sector vulnerability assessment).

3. DRA/VA methodology

Project ReBUILD developed the C/DRA-VA methodology incorporating sectoral (Health, Agriculture, and Water) vulnerability assessments. The C/DRA-VA model, being developed under Project ReBUILD, would integrate climate change and natural disaster considerations as well as the requisite vulnerability and adaptation assessment into the risk assessment process. The model would facilitate the holistic identification of risk management measures and climate change adaptation options.

The C/DRA-VA model is based on the DRA model developed under the NEDA DRR Guidelines (2010) and enriched using experiences and learning from the use of Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessment Framework used in the Ecotown projects of CCC-CCO. The model also incorporated the use of tools and methods from other initiatives such as the ClimEx.DB of Project Climate Twin Phoenix and the vulnerability/damage curves developed by the AusAID-funded GMMA-RAP Project among others.

The C/DRA-VA manual served as the pilot LGUs' guide in the preparation and development of their C/DRA-VA reports for integration into their respective CLUPs.

The C/DRA-VA reports were prepared by the pilot LGUs through the five (5) Mapshop training Workshops.

4. CBMEWS in JRB and CRB

Initial discussions with OCD (Region 6) had previously been undertaken for possible collaboration on an inter-LGU coordination mechanism to support contingency planning. The approach may be anchored on a river-basin-approach. The conduct of the workshops on the formulation of the contingency plan, as well as the needs assessment for the implementation of CBMEWS in CRB and JRB, will be conducted after the completion of the flood inundation maps.

A consultant was engaged to prepare the policy/institutional study on CBMEWS and contingency planning. The *draft* report on the Policy/Institutional Study on CBMEWS and CP has been submitted, reviewed, and is being finalized.

5. Hazard IEC



Figure 4. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on flood inundation maps at the barangay level.

IEC on hazards were also conducted. Key officials (i.e., barangay captain, barangay secretary and selected kagawads) from all barangays in the pilot-LGUs participated in an “Orientation Workshop on Flood Inundation Maps for Barangays of Pilot LGUs”. The new-generation flood inundation maps were introduced to the participants. Lectures on how to interpret the maps and the uses/utility of the maps were part of the workshop.

The total participants for each pilot LGU during the 1st Orientation workshop series in 2014 area as follows:

- Passi City: 127
- Municipality of Dumangas: 160 (in 2 batches)
- Municipality of Zarraga: 107
- Municipality of Iguig: 93
- Tuguegarao City: 185 (in 2 batches)

Aside from the barangay participants, other project partners (i.e., the academe, regional agencies, provincial government, and pilot-LGU staffs) were also present to provide support and act as facilitators during the simulation exercises.

In 2015, another round of Orientation Workshop on Flood Inundation Maps was conducted on 6-10 July 2015 (CRB) and 13-17 July 2015 (JRB) to orient participants on the climate-adjusted flood hazard maps with various Rainfall Return Period (RRP) scenarios, (2) and simulate exercises.

6. Coordination meetings



Figure 5. Forging linkages and partnerships to strengthen capacity of pilot LGUs.

Several coordination meetings were held in order to prepare the key implementing partners as well as the pilot LGUs in JRB and CRB, especially for the implementation of ClimEx.DB, mapshops, IEC on floods, and other activities. The meetings also served as venues to strengthen partnerships with local stakeholders, and discuss processes and strategies to resolve gray areas in activity implementation such as procurement concerns.

MOAs among CCC-CCO, pilot LGUs, and the provincial governments of both CRB and JRB have already been signed. The MOA provides for the scope and extent of activities to be undertaken as well as identification of commitments and technical and/or financial counterparts by respective partners. Moreover, core teams have been formed in CRB and JRB, with several LGUs having already issued executive orders creating their Project ReBUILD core teams or technical working groups.

7. Capacity Assessment and Competency Development

Competency development is the primary strategy of the Project to ensure long-term sustainability and institutionalization of project outputs. A key component is the establishment of strategic partnerships with both government and academic institutions – NEDA Region 2 and the Cagayan State University for CRB, and the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board – Western Visayas and the University of the Philippines, Visayas for JRB.

A series of Training on Trainers on CCA and DRR for local partners (April 2013) and on basic geospatial technology tools for climate and disaster risk assessment (May 2013) were conducted to ensure continuity and sustainability of the Project's initiatives.

Simultaneously, a capacity assessment was undertaken at the regional level to (i) gauge the capacity of the regional government agencies and LGUs to plan, implement and or support and sustain national and locally initiated programs and projects on CCA and DRR; (ii) determine preparedness of academic partners to support CCA and DRR programs; (iii) highlight ongoing local initiatives that address the local CCA and DRR issues; and (iv) recommend measures to address the gaps and strengthen the capacity of local key actors on CCA and DRR.

A series of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) workshops – *Orientation Workshop on Flood Inundation Maps for Barangays of Pilot LGUs* – were held to orient barangay officials on the use of the maps, as well as to validate the model. The final IEC on floods 2 was held last 6 – 10 July 2015 at Tuguegarao (CRB), and 13 – 17 July 2015 at Iloilo City (JRB).

8. Updating of CLUPs

Enhancing the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) of the pilot LGUs is the key method in mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk management in to the local development planning processes. Currently three of the four training-workshops “Mapshop” designed by the Project have already been implemented.

Mapshop #1 was conducted on 22 – 26 September 2015 (JRB) and 6 -10 October 2015 (CRB). Discussed in the training-workshop were basic Graphic Information System (GIS) concepts and ArcGIS techniques, thematic mapping, hazard characterization, and consequence analysis (e.g., exposure and damage assessment).

Mapshop #2 held on 10 – 14 October 2014 (JRB) and 17 – 21 October 2014 (CRB). Discussed were thematic mapping and damage assessment, fatality estimation, risk estimation and risk prioritization.

Mapshop #3 was implemented 18-22 May 2015 for CRB, and 25-29 May 2015 for the JRB. The workshop-trainings covered a review of GIS concepts and ArcGIS techniques, continuation of hazard characterization, frequency analysis, consequence analysis, risk estimation, and an introduction to sectoral vulnerability assessments (i.e. health, agriculture, and water). The conceptual framework, outline, and (ongoing) development of the C/DRA-VA were also discussed.

To complete the report enhancement and integrate data from the completed Climex.DB survey, Mapshops # 4 and #5 were conducted on 17-21 August 2015 (CRB) and 24-28 August 2015 (JRB) and 14-18 December 2015 (for both areas) respectively. The objective of the 5th and final mapshop was to finalize the C/DRA-VA reports of the pilot LGUs for their integration into their local plans.

Risk Transfer Mechanism/Socio-economic Resilience Action Plan - A "Policy Institutional Study on Resilient Livelihood and Risk Transfer Mechanisms" was produced, and was discussed and validated by different experts from the insurance sector along with the Rice Watch Action Network.

Knowledge Management - The preparation of the policy/institutional study on KM systems was undertaken by project staff. The draft report entitled "Policy/Institutional Study on Knowledge Management Systems" has been reviewed and is currently being finalized.

V. Funding: A much needed shot in the arm

A) The People's Survival Fund

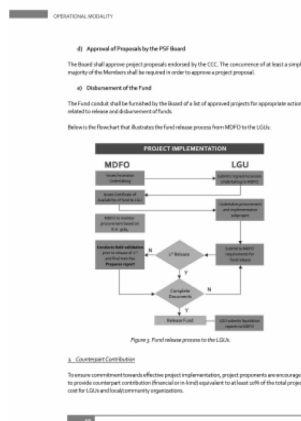
Signed into law on August 16, 2012, Republic Act (RA) 10174 created the People's Survival Fund (PSF) which aims to provide long-term finance streams to enable local governments and communities to effectively address the impacts of climate change. In 2015, several milestones of the PSF have been realized.

On October 28, 2015, the CCC held a launching event for PSF formally inviting and calling proponents to submit their proposals to the CCO. The event also launched the website that contains all relevant documents such as the Proponent's Handbook.



Figure 6. PSF Launch and Call for Proposals.

The proponent's handbook was made accessible to the public through the CCC website. Printed copies were also distributed in the last Climate Change Consciousness Week held on November 23-25, 2015.

[illegible]

As an annex to the PSF Proponents Handbook, a pro-forma template, as well as work and financial plan templates, was devised to give ease to the proponents who wish to access the fund. These templates were made accessible online via the CCC website. Printed copies are also available in the CCC Office.

The figure displays three templates used for PSF proposals:

- ANNEX B: PSF Proponents Handbook** - A document providing guidelines and information for proponents.
- ANNEX C: Work and Financial Plan Template** - A detailed template for the work plan, including sections for Project Title, Project Proponent, and a table for Activity Details (Activity, Object, Location, Performance Indicator, Responsible Party, Estimated Cost, and a grid for monthly/quarterly activity counts).
- SAMPLE FORMAT (FINANCIAL PLAN)** - A template for the financial plan, including sections for Project Title, Project Proponent, and a table for Financial Details (Activity, Object, Location, Performance Indicator, Responsible Party, Estimated Cost, and a grid for monthly/quarterly activity counts).

Figure 8. PSF pro-forma proposal, financial and work plan templates.

In fulfillment of the mandates of RA 10174, the CCO, in coordination with relevant agencies and CSO representative to the PSF Board, developed the PSF Accreditation Guidelines for Local/Community Organizations who wish to access the fund.

The figure shows the cover page of the PSF Accreditation Guidelines for Local/Community Organizations. The page includes the PSF logo and the title "ANNEX D: CCC Accreditation Guidelines for Local/Community Organizations Accessing The People's Survival Fund (PSF)".

I. PURPOSE

The People's Survival Fund (PSF) is an Act that streams financing assistance to the local government units and Local/Community organizations anchored in providing climate change adaptation activities.

Stated below is the excerpt from the PSF Law, which serves as the basis of the Climate Change Commission (CCC) in developing the guidelines for the accreditation of Local/Community organization in order to access the People's Survival Fund:

"Section 23. Role of the Commission in the Utilization of the People's Survival Fund - where as the Commission shall develop guidelines to accredit local organizations seeking to access the fund. Organizations will be accredited based on criteria such as organizational independence, track record in the community and/or field of expertise, financial management and participatory practices."

II. COVERAGE

Local/community organizations (COs) in all the provinces, cities and municipalities that are accredited under DCC Memorandum Circular 2013 - 70 and DSWD - DDM - CCA Joint Resolution 2014 - 01 which intends to access PSF may readily submit proposals to access PSF, provided that their Certificates of Accreditation is validated by the CCC.

The rest shall be covered by this guideline.

III. DEFINITION OF TERMS

For purposes of Accreditation under this guideline the following terms shall be construed to mean as follows:

Accreditation - refers to the process by which the CCO shall recognize the Local/Community organization's eligibility to apply for PSF through assessment of their capacity whether the fund may be entrusted to them to successfully accomplish climate change adaptation projects in a timely, cost-efficient and transparent manner.

Adaptation - refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts. It refers to changes in processes, practices, and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with

Figure 9. PSF Accreditation Guidelines for Local/Community Organizations.

As part of the operationalization of PSF, evaluation guidelines were developed to serve as a guiding document in the assessment and evaluation of submitted proposals. The evaluation guidelines will be used by the PSF Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC).

The CCO, as the Secretariat to the PSF Board, provided support through coordination and provision of all necessary logistical arrangements for the execution of the 4th and 5th PSF board meeting. The office also provided support in the coordination and provision of important materials and necessary logistical arrangements for the execution of the 1st PSF technical evaluation committee meeting.



Figure 10. PSF Board meetings.

The CCO provided logistical and technical support to the PSF Technical Working Group (TWG) for Parametric Insurance. It included coordination with relevant agencies such as Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) and Department of Finance (DOF).

Another milestone this year is the publication of the signed Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (RIRR) of RA 9729, as amended by RA 10174. The President signed the RIRR and transmitted the same to the CCC on November 2015. The publication of the RIRR was carried out in the general circulation through the newspaper Malaya Business Insight last December 21, 2015.

Figure 11. Signed Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 10174.



As an annex to the PSF Proponents Handbook, a pro-forma template, as well as work and financial plan templates, was devised to give ease to the proponents who wish to access the fund. These templates were made accessible online via the CCC website. Printed copies are also available in the CCC Office.

By the end of the year, 29 project proposals were submitted to the CCO. These proposals were assessed based on completeness of the submitted documentary requirements alongside the project proposal submissions. As the secretariat, the CCO efficiently addressed the proponents by sending reply letters indicating the lacking requirements and recommendations/suggestions on the climate change adaptation component of the proposals. Consistent with its approval process, the maximum five working days to attend to the said was immediately addressed within three working days.

B) Climate Budgeting

Orientation Seminar on the National Climate Change Expenditure Tagging

The Department of Budget and Management (DBM), in close collaboration with the Commission, established a Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET) system that is integrated with the budget preparation process. It contains a set of guidelines and typology of climate change expenditures. The framework is detailed in DBM-CCC Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01, mandating all NGAs to tag the P/A/Ps in their budget proposal submissions for climate change and to identify the portion of the budget that is directed towards attaining climate change outputs and outcomes.

The CCET aims to serve as an effective basis for allocating and prioritizing government resources directed towards climate change action by informing the Government's climate change decision makers, by generating timely statistics on the allocation of resources, and by providing a baseline to evaluate the CC impact of public expenditures.

With support from the WB Programmatic TA, a series of orientation seminars and focus group discussions were conducted as part of the continuous capacity building on the tagging process. The expected results are:

- a. Improved understanding of the requirements and process of completing the Budget Preparation (BP) Form 201F/ DBM Form 712
- b. Familiarized with the amended JMC 2015-01 of DBM and CCC.

In addition, individual agency level support was also provided by the WB Programmatic TA to select agencies key to the implementation of the NCCAP. The orientation seminars are half-day events which consist of a combination of background presentations and open discussions. It is designed to provide agencies basic knowledge on CCET.

Guidelines on Climate Change Expenditure Tagging at the National and Local Levels

1. *DBM-CCC Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01
Revised Guidelines for Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET)
amending JMC No.2013-01*

Building on the lessons learned during the 2015 budget process, coupled with the developments in the budgeting system introduced by the DBM, such as the implementation of the Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS) to strengthen the process for tracking, monitoring, and reporting of climate change expenditures, and performance-informed budget outcome-based starting 2015, and the revision in the climate change typologies, the previously issued Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01 dated December 27, 2013 was amended.

The major amendments include the following:

Quality Review and Assurance Guidelines (QAR) – Agencies will submit BP Form 201-F accompanied by the QAR Form, developed by the Commission. QAR is an internal quality review process that provides basis for tagging and analysis of proposed climate change P/A/Ps. It specifies the P/A/Ps' climate change-related objectives, climate risks being addressed, and climate information used.

Climate Change Typologies – There will be a corresponding Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS) for each of the climate change typologies. The UACS is a government-wide system that aids reporting financial transactions (budget preparation, execution, accounting and auditing) of the national government.

The climate change typologies were also revised and the activity-level typologies were re-grouped under four instruments. These are:

- Policy Development and Governance
- Research, Development and Extension
- Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building, and
- Action Delivery

Help Desk – A Help Desk will be stationed at CCC to support and assist NGAs, GOCCs and SUCs.

Tagging Phases – The CCET will be done in three phases namely:

- Budget Preparation
- National Expenditure Plan proposal to Congress
- Approval of the General Appropriations Act

Technical Budget Hearings (TBH) – Agencies will present a summary of its climate budget (if any). The Commission will attend the TBH, if necessary.

2. *DBM-CCC-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2015-01
Revised Guidelines for Tagging/Tracking Climate Change Expenditures in the Local Budget
amending JMC 2014-01*

Learning from the pilot implementation of CCET in the local budget, the previously issued JMC 2014-01 of the DBM, DILG and CCC was amended to reflect the following:

Submission of CC-tagged Annual Investment Program – LGUs will submit an electronic copy of their climate change expenditure tagged Annual Investment Program (AIP) directly to the CCC, in addition to their submission to the DBM and DILG during the budget preparation process.

Help Desk – The responsibility of operating the CCET Help Desk was transferred from DILG to the CCC.

Climate Change Typologies – To be consistent with the national typologies, the CC typologies for local CCET was streamlined by simplifying, consolidating and eliminating redundant typologies.

Quality Review and Assurance (QAR) – Similar with the National CCET, a QAR tool was introduced to ensure the quality of the CC expenditure data.

VI. Negotiations and the road to the Paris Agreement

The Climate Change Commission played a key role in the Philippine Delegation to the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) as the Philippine Delegation Secretariat. CCC managed the delegation room, which was used to hold PHL del meetings and bilateral meetings with other delegations.

The Philippine Delegation, headed by Secretary Emmanuel de Guzman, attended the ministerial level in the negotiations. Sec. De Guzman consistently submitted progress reports to President Aquino through memoranda. CCC attendees were part of the Philippine negotiators who attended various negotiation and plenary sessions.

Through the bilateral sessions, the Philippines managed to gain the support of various international organizations and states. It was also able to elicit the support of the Holy See in its 1.5°C campaign.

President Aquino delivered a speech during the high level segment highlighting the position and expectations of the Philippines on the outcome of the Paris talks. The Philippines, as chair of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) in 2015, hosted a high-level side event on November 30 with a speaking engagement of Secretary De Guzman. It also included the presentation of 3.6 million Filipino Youth Voices through the NowPH campaign to the French Government.



Figure 12. Philippine Delegation room managed by the CCC.



Figure 13. Philippine negotiators during the COP21.



Figure 14. President Aquino during a high level segment of the Paris talks.



Figure 15. Philippine Delegation booth.

CCC also organized a Philippine Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) side event on December 4. In addition, CCC also handled the Philippine delegation booth for the whole duration of the conference.

VII. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

In the 19th session of the Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC in Warsaw, Parties decided to adopt another legal instrument applicable to all Parties by December 2015 and will come into effect and be implemented by 2020. In preparation for this agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention, all Parties are invited to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs). These INDCs would be put forward in a clear and transparent manner. Furthermore, Parties are invited to communicate them ideally by the first quarter of 2015.

In the 20th session of the COP in Lima, Peru, Parties agreed that the information to be provided in communicating their INDCs may include as appropriate the following:

- Quantifiable information on the reference point
- Time frames and/or periods for implementation
- Scope and coverage
- Planning processes
- Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals
- How the Party considers that its INDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2.

Parties may also consider including adaptation as part of their INDCs.

The UNFCCC Secretariat is requested to publish the INDC submissions on the UNFCCC website. Furthermore, the Secretariat is requested to prepare a synthesis report by November 1, 2015 on the aggregate effect of the INDCs communicated by Parties by October 1, 2015.

Philippine INDC

In solidarity with the international community, the Philippine Government submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions or INDC last October 1, 2015. The Climate Change Commission led the preparation of this submission. A series of consultations and workshops were conducted among government agencies and other stakeholders such as CSOs, Academe and the Private Sector. Because of the consultations with the private sector, they released a Manila Declaration outlining their commitments to address climate change including coordinating with the government for the INDC.

Mitigation analytical tools were used such as the Cost-Benefit Analysis, the Multi-Criteria Analysis and the Marginal Abatement Cost Curve and served as inputs to the INDC. Options identified by government agencies were subjected to these tools as means for prioritizing initiatives that the government has to undertake to ensure successful implementation and meeting of targets under the INDC.



Figure 16. Series of workshops and consultations for the preparation of the Philippines' INDC.

The Philippine INDC is premised on pursuing climate change mitigation as a function of adaptation. In consideration of the country's climate change-related laws and policies as well as vulnerability to climate change impacts, the mitigation measures presented in the INDC will be pursued in accordance with national strategies for sustainable development, low emission development, and inclusive growth.

The Philippines intends to reduce its emissions by 70% by 2030 relative to its business as usual scenario. Pursued based on the financing resources, technology development and transfer, and capacity building that the country will receive, the mitigation measures will come mainly from the sectors of energy, transport, waste, forestry and industry.

The Philippine INDC also presented the following adaptation measures that need support to ensure the achievement of climate resilience goals:

1. Strengthening institutions and systems for downscaling climate change models, climate-scenario building, and climate monitoring and observation;
2. Mainstreaming climate and disaster risk reduction in national and local development plans, programs and projects;
3. Developing climate and disaster-resilient ecosystems;
4. Enhancing the climate and disaster resilience of key sectors: agriculture, water, and health;
5. Systematic transitioning towards a climate and disaster-resilient socio-economic growth; and
6. Researching on climate change, extremes, and their impacts for improved risk assessment and management.

VIII. Tapping External Support

A) UNDP-CCC Securing a Climate Resilient Philippines (SECUREPHL) Project: The Calauan, Laguna Experience

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) TRAC-funded project, Securing a Climate Resilient Philippines (SecurePHL), supports the implementation of NCCAP from 2012 to 2016. A year after the Action Plan's adoption, a multi-stakeholder assessment was conducted by the Commission to ensure the effectiveness of its implementation design. During the assessment, seven national anchor programs were initially identified to coincide with the climate change adaptation and mitigation agenda outlined in the NCCAP from 2011 to 2028.

Three anchor programs will be given priority under SecurePHL, namely, food security, water sufficiency, and human security. This integrated approach, developed through a series of multi-stakeholder consultations, aims to uplift the living conditions of people in highly vulnerable communities such as those disaster-affected and resettled, towards becoming climate-resilient and climate-smart.

SecurePHL is implementing these strategic priorities in Southville 7 Resettlement Area in Calauan, Laguna in partnership with the National Housing Authority (NHA), the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Calauan and the Don Bosco Foundation.

The goal of the NCCAP Anchor Program is to increase the over-all resilience of vulnerable sectors communities in resettlement areas from the adverse impacts of climate change.

The specific objectives are:

1. To empower communities and facilitate locality development;
2. To increase food security through diversified and integrated farming systems and social enterprise development;
3. To increase water self-sufficiency through rainwater harvesting and conservation;
4. To increase awareness on and adoption of climate change adaptation options by integrating these in community disaster risk reduction management and development support programs;
5. To empower communities and facilitate locality development;
6. To increase food security through diversified and integrated farming systems and social enterprise development;
7. To increase water self-sufficiency through rainwater harvesting and conservation; and
8. To increase awareness on and adoption of climate change adaptation options by integrating these in community disaster risk reduction management and development support programs.

Institutional partnerships have been forged with government and non-government institutions:

- a. *National Housing Authority*
MOA with the NHA has been signed and the use of NHA-owned spaces for community gardens are in the works.
- b. *Don Bosco Foundation, Calauan*
MOA with DBC has been signed and funds have been downloaded to procure materials and implement community-led projects.

Strengthening Partnerships and Linkages

Regular tactical meetings with the whole project team were held to keep abreast with strategies and challenges in implementation

- **Community Organizing Tactical Workshop**
Prior to and after program implementation, the whole SecurePHL project team discussed and assessed its overall strategy in approaching community organization and mobilization.
- **Anchor Program Implementation Plan presentation with partner**
The implementation plan and strategic programs were presented to and discussed with partners such as UNDP, NHA, the Local Government Unit of Calauan, Laguna, and Don Bosco Foundation.
- **Regular Meetings with Community Leader**
Preparatory meetings are held before every field work to review activity details and ensure plans are intact. Capacity is continuously being built through training and skills-building activities including:
 - i. *Livelihood assessment and planning workshop*
Livelihood projects were identified with the community and climate change considerations were integrated into the implementation strategies.
 - ii. *Training on home-based gardening*
Participants were trained on practical and climate-responsive home-based garden techniques to supply food especially in times of serious weather events and augment income of owners.
 - iii. *Community-based Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction workshop*
Community members and volunteers were engaged in a workshop covering climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, and disaster risk reduction to enhance their knowledge and skills and to assist them in determining climate-related hazards in the resettlement area.
 - iv. *Work and financial planning*
Leaders and volunteers were guided to identify climate change interventions for their community and were empowered to draft corresponding work and financial plans.

v. *Lakbay-aral (Study-Visits)*

Participants went on learning trips and acquired technical know-how of viable livelihood projects which are climate-adaptive and resilient.

Accomplishments

The project has already contributed a number of relevant changes in the living conditions of Southville 7 Resettlement Area in Calauan, Laguna. To provide and promote food security, on-site trainings on climate-adaptive gardening techniques were conducted and home gardens has been installed and established. This allowed easy access to sustenance and additional cash to augment their incomes. Since its introduction, the people have sustained a source of food directly from their backyard and allocate their budget for other necessities. Home gardens have been a viable climate change adaptation mechanism.

In addition, the project conducted an assessment and planning of livelihood activities. From these, corresponding capacity building activities and interventions were derived such as consistent trainings and seminars on sustainable farming and gardening, community leadership and management, and climate adaptation. Leadership trainings have led to the organization of *Samahan ng mga Nagkakaisang Mamamayan ng Southville 7*. This paved way for a more cohesive social unit because of community organizing efforts the project has been supporting.

During the CCA and DRR training workshop, participants were trained on making hazard maps and identifying solutions to cc-induced threats. A Climate Adaptation Work Plan was also derived from the CCA-DRR training, which included reforestation activities as a flood mitigation strategy and also in support of Human Security.

In support to the implementation of NCCAP Anchor Programs, several outputs have been delivered by the project, including the following:

Food Security

- 21 climate-resilient home gardens
- 2 community gardens

Human Security

- 1 Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA-DRR) training seminar
- Reforestation activities

Water Sufficiency

- Installation of rainwater harvesting facilities

B) Enhancing Greater Metro Manila's Institutional Capacities for Effective Disaster/Climate Risk Management towards Sustainable Development (GMMA READY Project)

The Project, Enhancing Greater Metro Manila's Institutional Capacities for Effective Disaster/Climate Risk Management towards Sustainable Development (GMMA READY), is an AusAID-funded project where the Commission is the responsible partner. The Project is expected to deliver six outputs. These are:

1. Disaster/climate risk vulnerabilities of GMMA assessed
2. Priority disaster/climate risk mitigation actions for GMMA implemented
3. Competencies of GMMA local government units and key partners on integrating DRM/CRM into local development planning and regulatory processes enhanced
4. DRM/CRM mainstreaming in local land use/development plan(s) and regulatory processes of selected GMMA local government units (LGUs) demonstrated
5. DRM/CRM Knowledge Management System/Community of Practice established
6. Sustainability Plan crafted

The Commission, under Expected Output #5, is assigned to establish the DRM/CRM Knowledge Management System/Community of Practice (CoP). The CoP will serve as a venue where stakeholders can share, access and reuse information. There is also a discussion forum where community members can post queries which may be answered by concerned agencies or other experts.



Figure 17. Community of Practice (CoP) Users Training for GMMA Ready Project.

The conceptualization and design of the system started in 2013. The CoP website was subsequently created. The CoP domain has seven subdomains representing the seven thematic areas of the NCCAP. For the GMMA Ready Project, however, Output 5 will be in the CoP Human Security sub-domain.

The following year, the Commission was able to establish the beta version of the CoP website covering the pilot testing of the CoP. The CoP system is now ready for population of content and posting of queries.

C) Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP)

The Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP) aims to increase adaptive capacities of communities. Its objective is to develop and demonstrate approaches that would enable targeted communities to adapt to the potential impacts of climate variability and change. This would be achieved by strengthening existing institutional frameworks for climate change adaptation, and by the demonstration of cost-effective adaptation strategies in agriculture and natural resources management.

The project comprises of four components including:

- Component 1: Strengthening the Enabling Environment for CCA;
- Component 2: Demonstrating CCA Strategies in the Agriculture and Natural Resources Sectors;
- Component 3: Enhanced Provision of Information for Climate Risk Management; and
- Component 4: Project Coordination.

Under Component 1, the Climate Change Commission will spearhead the development of sound policies which would strengthen climate change adaptation in the country. Specifically, the Commission will provide for national and local policy recommendations including the protocols for climate information sharing and decision-making framework to integrate CCA into agriculture and environment sector.

One strategy within the framework of Component 1, is the establishment of a web-based knowledge management system supported by a Community of Practice (CoP) system for climate change adaptation. It aims to improve the access of end-users in the agriculture and natural resources sectors to more reliable scientific information, to enable more rapid and accurate decision making to manage the risks of a changing climate.

For the year 2013, conceptualization of the CoP was done. The PhilCCAP Project addresses the Food Security, Water Sufficiency, and the Environment and Ecological Stability sub-communities of the CoP website.

Scoping of type of data, information, and other possible types of content were identified in order to design the system. Categorizing the types of content, user levels, user access, security, and functionality of the CoP system was done.

The design of the system was created and approved for the creation of a working site. The working site was created and will be used for presentation to the PhilCCAP project partners/members for comments and evaluation.

For the year 2014, the IT equipment were procured and delivered for the development of the CoP website.

The development and testing of the CoP website were the activities involved during the year. Also, workshops were conducted in order to present the alpha version for commenting and beta test for the updated version of the previous version of the CoP. These workshops were participated in by different government agencies. Venues were in Quezon City, Tuguegarao, and Iloilo.

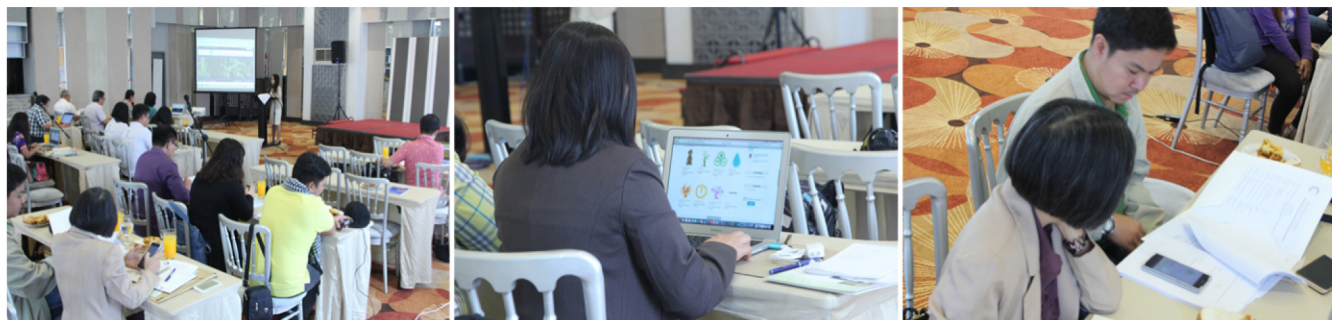


Figure 18. Presentation of the Proposed KM Communication Strategy and the Community of Practice for PhilCCAP.

The workshop was aimed to present the Proposed KM Strategies and present the CoP system as a strategy. In this workshop, comments of the National agencies in improving the system were noted so that the upgraded version will have all their comments incorporated. Through the workshop, CoP system was also introduced to participants to be able to familiarize themselves in using it.

In 2015, Component 1 was able to conduct national and regional (pilot sites) workshops for the knowledge sharing training workshop. The compilation of ten (10) best climate change adaptation practices is one of the activities planned under Component 1 of the Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP). Operationalization of the PhilCCAP Knowledge Management Strategy, a Community of Practice (CoP) platform was developed, maintained and beta-tested by the Commission. The CoP as the platform for the sharing PhilCCAP good practices. Through online discussion threads on the CoP, these good practices will be vetted by the climate change community.

Furthermore, PhilCCAP provided for the training-mentoring of PhilCCAP agency focal points that would eventually populate CCC's CoP on Food Security, Water Sufficiency, Ecological and Environmental and Stability on a continuing basis. Training workshops was conducted in the project sites for the focal points from PhilCCAP implementing agencies, LGUs and other project partners.

D) The LECB PhI Project: Building Capacities in the Public Sector and Industry to Address Climate Change

The Philippines is one of the participating countries in a global Low Emission Capacity Building Programme focused on climate change capacity building for low emission development, primarily of the public sector. The global programme is supported by the UNDP with funding assistance from EU, Germany and Australia.

The Programme is being undertaken in the Philippines through the Low Emission Capacity Building Philippines Project (LECB PHL Project). It is executed by UNDP Philippine Country Office with the Climate Change Commission as Implementing Partner.

PROJECT COMPONENT 1: REGULAR ACTIVITIES

The Project was officially launched in July 30, 2012 and is focused on four key sectors, namely: agriculture, waste, industry and transport (AWIT). The expected outcomes under this component are as follows:

1. Robust national system for preparation of GHG emission inventories have been established at a national level;
2. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and/or Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) sectoral road maps have been formulated within the context of national development priorities; and
3. Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable (MRV) systems have been designed to support implementation and evaluation of NAMAs and/or LEDS sectoral road maps.

Status

Outcome No. 1 is deemed 95% completed by the Project. The PGHGIMRS has been established and institutionalized through E.O. 174 signed by the President on November 24, 2014. The Guidance Document (GD) which serves as the IRR of EO 174 has also been finalized and submitted to CCC. The Project has adequately trained relevant national government agencies as well as assisted in the establishment of institutional framework/structure for the conduct of a national GHG inventory. The remaining major task under this Outcome is the finalization of the Reference Manual which is an attachment to the GD.

With the submission by CCC of the country's INDCs, Outcome No. 2 is deemed 90% completed by the Project. The long (raw) list of climate change mitigation options have been developed by the Project by applying the methodology and initial criteria recommended under the NAMAs Options Development Study conducted by the Project. The Multi-Criteria Analysis developed by the Project with other UNDP institutions was used in the selection and prioritization of mitigation actions that were submitted by the Government to the UNFCCC. The remaining major tasks under this Outcome are, practically, the write-up/documentation of the development of the country's mitigation strategy framework and the mitigation options roadmap. The procurement of consultancy services by UNDP-CO for these activities is on-going.

Physical accomplishment for Outcome 3 is at 30%. The NICCDIES framework has been developed. The MRV system framework development is on-going. Remaining major activities are the NICCDIES design and development which is expected to be completed by MSIT Solutions, Inc. by June 2016. On the other hand, the MRV system framework development is expected to be completed also by June also this year.

PROJECT COMPONENT 2: LECB GLOBAL ENHANCED SUPPORT PROGRAMME

An Enhanced Support Programme (ESP) which aims to strengthen private sector participation in climate change mitigation activities has been added to the Project's activities in April 2015. The expected outcomes of the ESP are:

1. Enabling environment that accelerates scaling up mitigation has been created/improved;
2. Private sector has been engaged in defining enabling environments and stimulating investments in climate change mitigation;
3. An enabling environment to encourage the private sector to integrate mitigation strategies into their business plans has been created/improved; and
4. MRV schemes with support from private sector have been developed.

With the additional ESP support, the Project now covers both public and private sectors in building capacities to take on the national GHG inventory, formulating the NAMA and LEDS roadmaps and setting up the domestic MRV system as crucial contributions to the climate change mitigation strategy of the Philippines.

Status

Outcomes 1 & 2 will be pursued through the development of: (1) Private Sector LEDS framework/roadmap, and (2) National Awards/Recognition System for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.

Through the linkages and synergies established between government and business sectors, the Project can now identify, (i) opportunities for public-private partnership to address key climate change issues and concerns in a coordinated manner, and (ii) most suitable options to engage the private sector in the formulation and implementation of LEDS. The private sector on the other hand can identify and implement concrete actions on the ground, at the sectoral or industrial level, to reduce GHG emissions while ensuring linkages with development needs and economic growth. The bidding of the contract services for this activity is on-going.

The awards and recognition system would encourage private industries to develop and implement low-carbon initiatives/projects by giving recognition for best practices in climate change adaptation and mitigation. The procurement process for consultancy services started in August with the winning bidder signing the contract in December 2015 after a series of negotiation on the contract price.

Outcomes 3 & 4 will be undertaken through, (i) the conduct of the annual Business Summit, and (ii) development of the GHG Reporting Protocol and Inventory Management Plan. The Business Summit is held every year by the CCC as part of the National Climate Change Consciousness Week celebrations. On the other hand, the private sector will be encouraged to set corporate-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory as a business practice to track or measure the same. Through the inventory, industries would be encouraged to identify under the Inventory Management Plan, their own LEDS initiatives as part of their mitigation action to reduce or manage GHG emissions from their operations. With the protocol, the private sector partners would be able to maintain a lasting record of their accomplishments. The contract for this activity was awarded by UNDP to Factor CO₂, the winning bidder, in September of 2015.

PROJECT COMPONENT 3: INDC ACTION PLAN FOR THE PHILIPPINES

In September of 2015, the European Union provided technical assistance (TA) entitled, **INDC Action Plan for the Philippines**. The TA has two components, the **Pre- and Post-Paris INDC-related Activities**. The specific objective is to implement ambitious low emission development strategies in the Philippines. The Action would enable the Philippines to design, implement and report the results of its carbon emission reduction activities to the UNFCCC. It is also expected to strengthen the Philippine Government's (i) role in consolidating carbon emission data and acting as a coordinating body for low emission strategies across the economy, (ii) capacity to negotiate within and report to the UNFCCC, and (iii) capacity to implement its national contributions within the Paris Agreement. Pre-Paris INDC-related activities are mainly on the conduct of stakeholders consultation meetings related to the INDC implementation. On the other hand, the expected outcomes for Post-Paris INDC-related Activities which will be implemented in 2016 are:

1. Institutional structure/organization and arrangements for designing, formulating and implementing the INDCs are established;
2. INDC preparation, planning, formulation and implementation are documented/ institutionalized
3. Systems to monitor INDC implementation are set up or put in place.

Status

As part of pre-Paris INDC-related activities, the LECB PHL Project supported the conduct of a High-Level Dialogue on the Philippine INDC on October 13, 2015 at the Dusit Hotel, Makati City. The event was facilitated by

the CCC, Management Association of the Philippines, SDSN and PBE and discussed the private sector support to the government's INDC. Post-Paris INDC-related activities are to start in 2016. Other activities conducted in 2015 are the following:

- a) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to (i) identify policy, technical and financial requirements on the implementation of the solid waste mitigation actions which were included in the country's INDCs, and (ii) promote the use of eco-efficient soil cover which was identified as one of the primary strategies in reducing carbon dioxide emissions in the waste sector. The FGD was conducted on December 21, 2015; and
- b) FGD on the Use of Blended Cement in Philippine Infrastructures held on 18 December 2015. The production and use of blended cement is one of the primary strategies in reducing carbon dioxide emissions in the cement and construction industry. The main objective is to amend DPWH's so called 'Blue Book' in order to support the use of blended cement in local infrastructure projects.

Overall, the Project objectives are aligned with those of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) which outlines the country's agenda for adaptation and mitigation for 2011 to 2028. Its ultimate goal is to build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards gender responsive and rights-based sustainable development.

INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES

The designated government institution and lead Implementing Partner is the Climate Change Commission (CCC). Being the IP, the CCC is fully responsible and accountable for managing the project and ensuring the on-the-ground implementation of the project, the achievement of the expected project outcomes and outputs and the effective use of the project resources. The IP chairs the project National Steering Committee (NSC) which is composed of representatives from partner government agencies, academe, private sector, NGOs and donor/funding institutions such the EU, German and Australian governments.

IX. IKM: Awareness Campaign

As the need to get the public more involve in the government's efforts to address the problems brought about by climate change, the Information and Knowledge Management Division (IKM) strengthened its alliances with the academe and continued working with student-led environment groups in various campuses nationwide.

Using the Greeneration Summit as its awareness platform, IKM conducted school visits which encouraged students to create climate change-related projects that would benefit their school or community. The occasion was also used to enhance the knowledge of the students on the science of climate change.

It was also during this period that the Commission, together with the National Youth Commission, embarked on a signature campaign dubbed #NowPH (Not on Our Watch) One Million Filipino Youth Voices for Climate Change.

The campaign aims to gather at least 1M signatures from Filipino youth from across the country. The signatures will be presented to French President Francois Hollande during the Conference of the Parties meeting to be held in Paris, France from November 30 to December 11, 2015.

It is also a response to the Joint Manila Call to Action on Climate Change by the Philippine and French Governments which was made when Hollande visited the country early this year.

IKM also provided publicity support to the various activities of the Commission. Aside from the usual dissemination of press releases, IKM organized media visits for Sec. Mary Ann Lucille L. Sering in prominent dailies such as the Manila Bulletin, Business World, Philippine Daily Inquirer, and People's Journal group of publications.

In addition, two major press conferences were organized by IKM such as the CCC-GIZ bilateral cooperation for climate protection and the CVF Regional Workshop for Asia.

Radio and TV guestings for the Sec. Sering were also arranged such as ANC, RJ radio, and Monster radio, among others. The Commission also provided support to the airing of the second season of *Klima ng Pagbabago* over Net25 and continued contributing articles for the weekly column of Sec. Sering published at People's Journal Tonight (Tuesdays) and Manila Bulletin (Thursdays).

Kalikasan GP3 (Green Productivity, Green Purchasing towards Green Philippines) Expo Conference Convener's Committee

In the Philippines, the government emphasizes the need for an inclusive growth, and how the country can achieve this is mapped out through the PDP (2012-2016). In addition, the core value of the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) agenda in the country is pointed out in 16-point agenda in the President's Social Contract with the Filipino People that encourages the sustainable use of the country's natural resources that will benefit the present and the future generation. To do this, a shift to climate-smart businesses was presented at the National Climate Change Strategy by the Climate Change Commission and the use of green products and services under the National Ecolabelling Programme-Green Choice Philippines (NELP-GCP).

However, while NELP-GCP works to take the lead in accelerating the uptake of greenbusiness and green products promotion in the country, the programme actively utilizes a more robust avenue that help increase business linkages with its target consumers such as the government, which is considered the biggest consumer of goods and services in the country. Of which, the active participation of the general public and business sectors are strengthened through the conduct of its biennial event, the "Green Purchasing, Green Productivity Towards Green Philippines (GP3) Expo-Conferences".

Since its inception, the GP3 Expo-Conference served as a continuing platform for information dissemination, identification, and presentation of best practices, sharing of knowledge and experiences on approaches and strategies for achieving a green economy.

Over the years of conducting the event, it has evolved and scaled up as an essential medium where the keystakeholders, particularly the national and local government, private businesses, NGOs and civil society groups meet to discuss sustainable consumption and production (SCP) trends, forge partnerships, explore new ideas and concepts in working towards the country's inclusive growth and sustainable development.

The GP3 Conference and Exhibition not only offered a credible pool of environmental advocates and eco-practitioners as organizers and presenters but also provides a wider scope of specialized green business platform complemented with the active support of government agencies involved in ecolabelling and green procurement programmes.

The GP3 Conference and Exhibition's experience through the years has brought significant outcomes that shaped and defined the country's sustainable development path, brought together various sectors in actions that helped changed consumer behavior and improved production efficiency that contributed to reduced environmental adversities. Last April 24 2015, the Climate Change Commission entered into a Memorandum of Cooperation with other government agencies and institutions to support and promote the Kalikasan GP3 Expo Conference 2015 and assist in resource mobilization.

Exhibits

Upon request, the Commission, through IKM, participated in exhibits. These included:

a. Marikina Climate Change Awareness Exhibit, April 20-24, Marikina

A week-long exhibit held at the Marikina City Hall was attended by the Commission in support of the city's observance of Earth Day 2015. Featured in the Commission's booth were short videos on climate change, the Commission's Ecotown initiatives and IPCC's 5th Assessment Report.

The booth was frequented by local residents who went to the city hall during the week. They were given IEC materials of the Commission including the Ecotown brochure since the city is one of the project sites for the demonstration of the Ecotown Framework.

b. Earth Day Jam 2015, April 24, The Fort

The annual musical concert-cum-exhibit organized by the Earth Day Jam Foundation was supported by the Commission through the provision of exhibit set up along with other event supporters. The CCC booth had two interactive board games to invite concert goers to visit the booth with prizes to give away along with basic IEC materials on climate change. Videos on climate change were also played in loop in the booth.

c. Cycling Convergence, April 26, QC

This is a one-day exhibit held at the Quezon City Memorial Circle in support to the Cycling Convergence of the Firefly Brigade in celebration of Earth Day 2015. The Commission occupied a booth that was flocked by at least 300 bikers who participated in the event.

The booth contained one expand-a-wall explaining the science of climate change and one interactive board game to make the booth inviting to visit. Prizes were to individuals who were able to finish the board game.

PR Events

Earth Day is one of the major environmental observances annually. The Commission was assisted by USAID in holding activities in relation to the celebration of Earth Day.

a. LEDS Ride, April 22

A biking marathon was organized in cooperation with the Local Government of Batangas City and USAID. At least ten biking organizations resulting to the participation of at least 100 biking enthusiasts to the event which aims to promote non-motorized transport as an alternative transport system and

climate change mitigation initiative as enumerated in the Top 15 Ways to LEDS video of the Commission. Sec. Sering led the Commission's delegation to the event that consisted of ten personnel.

b. LEDS Cinema Launch, April 22

After the biking marathon, the bikers, along with other invited guests from Batangas City gathered at the Batangas City Convention Center to witness the inaugural launch of the Top 15 Ways to LEDS.

The launch was the initial promotional activity for the video graced by National Youth Commission Commissioner at Large Jose Sixto "Dingdong" G. Dantes and Climate Change Commission Vice Chairperson Mary Ann Lucille L. Sering. Official copies of the videos were turned over to partner institutions and agencies that committed to show the video within their office premises in support to the campaign of climate change mitigation. Partners for the launch included 17 schools and universities, 41 barangays, 6 NGOs and 7 private institutions.

Documentation support

IKM also provided photo coverage of important events/activities of the Commission for photo releases and photo file/morgue. It also assisted in the documentation of CCAM and PSF meetings, Congressional and Senate committee hearings, and major events such as:

1. Transforming Building and Transport Sectors through NAMA

This was held May 5-7 at the New World Hotel and was attended by more than 60 local and international delegates to discuss Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for the Building and Transport Sector.

2. 1st Technical Meeting for INDC Preparation

This was a one-day event held January 26 at the Bayleaf Hotel. Relevant government agencies were called for a technical meeting as part of the preparation of the country's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to be submitted by the Philippines to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change prior to the 21st Conference of Parties in Paris, France this December. The Commission discussed the background of the INDC, the importance of its submission and the Philippines benefits from submitting the document.

3. Project ReBuild Training Orientation Workshop on Mainstreaming CCA and DRR into Pilot LGUS Development plans

This workshop was attended by IKM to provide photo documentation. The workshop was able to train the LGUs in mapping their municipalities in relation to CCA-DRR plans. In attendance to this event are the pilot LGUs in the Northern region of the Country.

CCC Web portal maintained

As a venue in disseminating climate change information, the IKM Division updates and maintains the Commission's web portal. Updates when requested by divisions are done on a daily or regular basis.

The new updated design has been in the pipeline to continuously improve user navigation and user engagement for the stakeholders.

CCC Social Media Network Accounts maintained**1. Facebook**

Another venue to disseminate information is through the use of social media. As more and more people get connected and subscribe to various providers of information, the IKM Division makes use of this venue to post latest sound bites on climate change, events, and activities that are currently happening. This is also another tool that the IKM makes use in promoting the latest developments in the Commission.

2. Twitter

Twitter is also another venue that the IKM division updates and maintains to push information to its followers. Through this tool, latest information on climate change and the Commission reaches the Twitter followers.

IT and other hardware and software maintained and updated

As part of the functions of the IKM Division, the IT needs and services are provided to the staff of the Commission. Hardware and software problems are addressed by the IKM in terms of computer and laptop hardware and software repairs, internet connection, CCTV, and other IT network needs.

Proposed CCC Knowledge Management (KM) Framework

The proposed KM Framework through the SupportCCC Project with the help and assistance of the GIZ has been presented by the IKM Division to the Technical Team and the principals of the Commission. In its adoption, the IKM Division shall submit the KM Framework to the Secretary for possible adoption.

Physical Library established

Another stakeholder needs that the Commission addresses are the walk-ins. The IKM Division has already opened the CCC Library for the public to make use of. The collection is being populated regularly. The collections are indexed, catalogued and classified. Printed IEC materials are displayed for distribution in the Library.

In preparation, the IKM Division will soon release the e-library, the electronic version of the physical library of the Commission. This facility caters to the needs of researches online.

Design and Production of Information Education and Communication (IEC) Materials

Another form of disseminating climate change information, the IKM Division designs and produces IEC materials. This approach is used by IKM to communicate to targeted audiences in a laymanized and concise way. The following are some of the designs that the IKM produced for the Commission:

- Infographics for Kokoy the Frog
- Bianca's Top 10
- Bianca's 15 Ways to LEDS
- Designed for 15 ways to LEDS individual card
- PSF Logo design studies
- CCA-DRR coffee table book
- Greeneration Compendium Poster Design
- Outdoor signages for the CCC such as posters and directional signages
- CCC Signage (Panaflex design)
- Created design / layout for Annual Report 2013 and 2014
- Designed UNEP Workshop Welcome banner and ID
- Created Climate Vulnerable Forum Workshop Welcome banner and ID design
- Edited the Metro Magazine Greeneration Article for Website posting
- Conceptualized new design for Bianca's 15 ways to LEDS
- Designed new ID for CCC and supervised photo shoot
- Scanning and Printing of Atlas West Valley fault for filling
- T-shirt design studies for CSC Fun Run
- Designed tarpaulin for Stakeholder Consultation Workshop and ID
- Editing of employee pictures for CCC new ID
- Created studies for Greeneration Tarpaulin 2.5 ft x 6ft
- Conceptualized Signature Sheet design for #nowPH campaign

Speaking engagement as Resource Person

Upon invitation or upon request, or as part of the activity/program, IKM also sent its staff to deliver lectures on the basics of climate change. These included:

1. Romblon Initial Scoping, February 9-13

Romblon has been selected as one of the expansion sites for the Ecotown Framework Demonstration, one of the flagship programs of the Commission. Part of the project implementation is the orientation of partner LGUs of the campaign and the science of climate change.

The IKM participated in the conduct of initial scoping and Ecotown orientation for the officials of Romblon in Romblon Island, Magdiwang, San Fernando and Cajidiocan in Sibuyan Island.

2. Colegio San Agustin Makati, March 13

The Commission was invited by the academic institution for a short talk in one of its events to provide information on climate change. There are 200 students who attended the event.

3. Sta. Cruz Laguna, June 5

The Local Government of Sta. Cruz, Laguna organized its Barangay officials for a one-day workshop on CCA-DRRM. They have invited the Commission to give a presentation on (1) Climate change, (2) Ecotown and (3) The People's Survival Fund. At least 150 barangay officials from the city attended the event.

4. Los Baños Laguna, June 10

Attendance to the Expanded Regional Intelligence Committee Meeting and gave a presentation on the basics of climate change and its relation to the security in the region.



5. 1st National Solid Waste Management Exhibit, June 23

A forum on climate change adaptation and mitigation was part of the week exhibit of the National Solid Waste Management Commission at the Sky Dome in SM North EDSA. The undersigned gave a presentation on the basics of climate change to the exhibitors and exhibit guests.



Annual Report 2015

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